Mr. W. stated that, although he was directed to report the

ie bill.

Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON moved to lay the bill on the lible.

Mr. NILES opposed the project as impracticable.

Mr. NILES opposed the project as impracticable.

Mr. CAMERON said that he knew Dr. Houston to be an Mr. CAMERON said that he knew Dr. Houston to b

Mr. RATHBUN moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was laid on the table. Mr. ROOT moved to lay the motion to reconsider table. Agreed to.

## Tuesday, March 2, 1847.

## IN SENATE.

Mr. FAIRFIELD moved to take up the joint resolution authorizing the employment of the United States ship Mace-

donian in transporting provisions for the famishing poor of Ire-land and Scotland; which motion was agreed to. Mr. ARCHER made a few remarks commendatory of the liberal spirit exhibited by our people in assisting suffering humanity, but he could not give his assent to the resolution, its present shape, upon constitutional grounds. Mr. FAIRFIELD moved to strike out from the bill the fol-

lowing words : "And the sum of six thousand dollars is hereby appropria ted, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of repairing and fitting said ship for said purpose."

Which motion was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the bill by authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to place at the disposal of Capt. Robert B. Forbes, of Boston, the United States sloop of war James-town. This led to a short debate, in which Messrs. MILLER, BADGER, HUNTINGTON, WEBSTER, and others paricipated, when the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS suggested a further modification, which w adopted; and the question was then taken upon ordering the oint resolution to be engrossed for a third reading, and deci-

joint resolution to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

VHAC NESSE AREA, AREA, AREA, BENTON, Benton, Bright, Cameron, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Greene, Hannegan, Jarnagin, Johason, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Miller, Niles, Pearce, Sturgeon, and Woodbridge—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Badger, Butler, Chalmers, Cilley, Mangum, Mason, Sevier, Turney, Yules—11.

The resolution was then read a third time, by somnimous content, and passed in the following form:

consent, and passed in the following form :

Resolved by the Senate and House of Raresentatives of the United States of America in Congress resembled. That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is nevel authorized to place at the disposal of Captain George C. We Kay, of New Jersey, the United States ship Macedonian for the purpose of transporting to the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland such contributions as may be made or their relief; and that the said Secretary be also authorized to place at the disposal of Capt. Robert B. Forbes, of Boson, the United States sloop of war Jamestown for the like auroose; or, if the Secretary shall be Jamestown for the like purpose; or, if the Secretary shall be of opinion that the public interest will be better subserved thereby, he is authorized to dispatch said vessels upon the serwice aforesaid as public ships.

## REPORTING BY CONTRACT.

On motion by Mr. HANNEGAN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, su him on Thursday last :

Reserved, That the Secretary of the Senate be and hereby authorized and directed to contract with Dr. James A. Hous as authorized and directed to contract with Dr. James A. Houston to furnish full and accurate reports of the proceedings and debates in the Senate for the thirtieth Congress: Provided, That the cost thereof shall not exceed the sum of \$12,000 for the long session and \$6,000 for the short session; and in the event of an extra session of said Congress, in like proportion for such extra session, to be paid out of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Senate: Provided, also, That said contractor shall employ a sufficient number of states. the contingent expenses of the Senate: Provided, also, That said contractor shall employ a sufficient number of stenographers and other reporters to enable him to furnish full and accurate reports of each day's proceedings and debates in printed form on the succeeding morning, and shall have the same neatly made up at the close of every week, in quarto form, for preservation, and shall furnish to each member of the Senate twenty copies of the daily and twelve copies of the weekly publication, and that he shall also send daily, by mail, a copy of the daily reports to the principal newspapers of the United of the daily reports to the principal newspapers of the Un

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, moved to amend the reso lution by adding the following :
"Said reports to be turnished to such newspapers in the

city of Washington as shall agree to print and publish the same daily in full."

Mr. HANNEGAN accepted the amendment as a modifica tion of the resolution.

Mr. BENTON very strenuously opposed the resolution He contended that the effect of its passage would be to injure the "Congressional Globe"—a work on which the proprietor, Mr. Rives, lost money, but was willing to continue, in order to serve Congress, and create a profitable establishme hereafter, for the benefit of a son whom he "intended to be his successor." The weekly expenditure on the "Globe' was, he said, about \$1,000. He contended that it was im possible to report debates with literal exactness. A man could speak seven thousand words in an hour. He had some sense, and knew the debates in the Senate could not be reporte daily. He alleged that it was all a scheme for the next Pre

Mr. HANNEGAN replied. He would say, once for all, dency, or any other. The simple object which he had in view in presenting the resolution was to procure full, accurate, and impartial reports of the debates in the Senate. Hitherto they had not been able to obtain such reports. It was of great im portance that a full and correct record should be made of the interesting and important debates-such as that of the preceding evening-which were at present allowed to pass to oblivion. It was impossible for the speakers to furnish such reports. It was not in the power of the human mind to recall, with the accuracy required in an authentic record, the words spoken in debate. The aid of stenographers was indispensable. As to the practicability of the plan, it had been abundantly establish-He had before him a volume of the London Times, containing full and complete reports of the debates in Parliament. Frequently Parliament sat from five o'clock in the afternoon till four or five o'clock next morning; and yet the debates were given in full, and published in the morning paper three hours after the adjournment. He had the most friendly feelings to wards Blair & Rives; and the proposed plan, instead of inflicting any injury upon those gentlemen, would benefit them by saving them the expense of reporting in the Senate. He vished to secure full and prompt reports of Senate debates. At present the "Globe" was weeks in arrears of the proceedings and debates. [Mr. Benton. Oh no.] Then he was strangely mistaken. One of the editors of the "Globe" was present in the chamber, and he was quite willing to refer to n for the accuracy of the statement that the "Globe" d not keep up with the debites.

Mr. ATCHISON proposed a reference to a select committee.
Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON was sure that the Senator from Missouri would do him the justice to acknowledge that the sole object he had in view was to obtain fair and full reports of the Senate debates, which every one must admit were not now furnished. As to the impracticability of the proposition, the Senator from Missouri was altogether mistaken. He had visited Europe two years since, and had attended the House of Commons for a week. The debates were given next morning in the morning papers word for word.

Mr. BENTON. Only the principal speakers are reported

Mr. JOHNSON could inform the Senator that he was mi taken. The whole debate was given. The same thing could be done here with equal facility. It was well known that every be done here with equal facility. It was well known that every body was not reported here. Those were most accurately reported who had the time and industry to report themselves, and amongst that number was his friend from Missouri.

He could not suffer from any mode of reporting. As to the objection that the reports would be published in party papers, it was altogether futile. One of the objects of the proposition it was altogether futile. was to correct the present partial system of reporting in the political papers. He appealed to the good sense of the Sena-tor from Missouri, and hoped that he would acquiesce in the decision of a majority of the body, and not carry his threat of speaking out the session, in order to put the proposition As to a committee, that would be equivalent to a defeat of the project. The object was to make arrangements for next session, and they must be made during the recess.

Mr. BENTON replied, and spoke at great length in opposition to the resolution, reiterating the objections that it was upon the table, and that it comes up for further consideration not practicable; that it would injure the "Globe;" that it as a matter of course. a deep-laid political scheme; that it was an infamous plan to plunder the public money. He took a firm stand against the measure, which he again and again denounced as a scheme of corruption. He said it was a scheme devised by those who were about to establish a new paper here hostile to of. The Senator from Arkansas had stated the motion which the Administration, and who, having no money to establish it he had made, which was to lay it upon the table generally. with, resorted to this plan to get it, and to be sustained by the

lect committee, and it was rejected-yeas 19, nays 29,

appointment of a corps of reporters, who should sustain the character of officers of the body. The great difficulty was on laid upon the table generally, and can only be taken up by a the score of the expense necessary to secure the services of a competent corps. He himself was in favor of employing a corps of reporters, cost what it might. The committee were the Senator from Arkansas is in a condition to understand posed by the Senator from Missouri would not be adequate to from Missouri is, or has been throughout this day. enable them to furnish reports so ample as was desired by the committee. This and other difficulties which presented themselves, and with the detail of which he would not trouble the mentary.

Senate, prevented the committee from making a report; and the chairman offered the resolution authorizing the purchase sake, the Senator from Missouri should refrain from making

bill with the recommendation that it ought not to pass, yet a minority of three of the Committee of Ways and Means, of ed down to future times. His mind was made up on the sub which he (Mr. W.) was one, were in favor of the passage of ject after a careful examination of it; and he hoped that the bill.

excellent stenographer and a very estimable man, but the project would interfere with the Washington newspapers, and therefore he opposed it.

Mr. BENTON moved to amend the resolution by strikin

out the name of "Dr. James A. Houston," and demanded the yeas and navs thereon. The amendment was disagreed to, as follows

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Benton Breese, Bright, Cameron, Dix, Houston, Sturgeon, Turney—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cilley, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Hannegan, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisians, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, and Vulne—97

Mr. BENTON moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "and directed," and demanded the yeas and

The amendment was disagreed to: Yeas 12, navs 26, Mr. BENTON moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "twelve" before the word "thousand," and demanded the yeas and nays thereon.

The amendment was disagreed to: Yeas 16, nays 28.

Mr. BENTON moved to amend the resolution by adding and no money shall be paid under this resolution except in proportion to the work actually done, nor shall any be after a breach of the contract in any particular," and demand

ed the yeas and nays thereon.

The amendment was disagreed to by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Niles, Sturgeon, and Turney—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Chalmers, Gilley, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Boyton, Brana, Greetle, mannegan, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Md, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morchead, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, and Yulee—28.

Mr. BENTON moved to amend the scalable in the delication of the second control of

Mr. BENTON moved to amend the resolution by adding, Provided, That the said Dr. Houston shall first prove him self to be a citizen of the United States, either by birth or na-turalization," and demanded the yeas and nays thereon. The amendment was disagreed to by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs. Bagby, Benton, Bright, Dickinson, Dix

Niles, Sturgeon, and Turney—8.
NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Badger, Butler, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Hannegan, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morchead, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridee, and Yulee—26. gum, Miller, Morehead bridge, and Yulee—26.

Mr. BENTON moved to amend the resolution by adding Provided, That the said Dr. Houston shall be bound to give bond and security to the amount of the money and subscription hereby authorized, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Senate, for the due performance of the contract, and demanded the yeas and nays thereon.

The amendment was disagreed by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Niles, Sevier, Sturgeon, and Tur-

ney—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Calhoun, Cilley, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Greene, Hannegan, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, and Yulee—23.

Mr. BENTON moved to amend the resolution by adding Provided, That the daily papers, as now established in this city, shall have the option and preference to be made the vehicles of said reports," and demanded the yeas and mays hereon.

The amendment was disagreed to by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Benton Breese, Bright, Dickiuson, Dix, Houston, Niles, Sturgeor

Breese, Bright, Dickinson, Dis, Houston, Artes, and Turney—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cilley, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Greene, Hannegan, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, and Mr. BENTON moved to amend the resolution by inserting

after the name of "Dr. James A. Houston," the words Ritchie & Heiss, or Gales & Seaton, or Blair & Rives." Mr. SEVIER moved that the Senate take a recess until 'clock. Mr. HANNEGAN said that he had endeavored all day

avoid entering into this discussion; but he could not help no sicing the feeling which had been evinced by the Senator from Missouri on the outset. The Senator well knew that no ma entertained for him more kindly feeling, and he fittle expecte have drawn down upon him the words "plunder Mr. BENTON said he applied the terms not to the Ser

or, but to the proposition.

Mr. HANNEGAN. So far as this President al matt which had been brought in question, was concerned, he would say to the Senator that when the sun set yesterday he would soon have seen him President as any other man.

Mr. BENTON. I would not. Mr. HANNEGAN. Perhaps not. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. H. continued) had complained that the resolution had been pressed upon the Senate without previous notice. He appealed to the Senator to say if he had not repeatedly given him warning (being aware of hi opposition to it) of his intention to call it up. talked about plundering the public money in appropriating it to a useless purpose. He asked the Senator to remembe resolution for the purchase of a topographical map which had peen strenuously advocated by him. The distinguished Senator claimed for himself the merit of being the devoted friend of the Administration; and yet, though many important mea sures of the Administration were yet unfinished, the Senat had announced his intention of consuming all the remaining time of the session in opposing this resolution. If this what he called befriending the Administration, it was a mos unnatural method of doing it. Did he call this backing his

Mr. BENTON said that if any man intimated that would swerve from his duty for any purpose whatever, or to gain the vote of any man on God Almighty's earth, he was altogether mistaken. Mr. HANNEGAN. The Senator will wait till I mak

such a charge against him; I have not done so yet.

Mr. BENTON. No, sir. The Senator has said enough, owever, to put an everlasting barrier between himself and

Mr. HANNEGAN. Be it so.

Mr. BENTON. Personally we may be friendly, politi Mr. HANNEGAN. A single word. Can the Senat rom Missouri cherish personal kindness towards any living

hing where selfishness is not at the bottom of it? SEVIER renewed his motion that the Senate take recess, first moving that the resolution be laid upon the tab for that purpose.

It was agreed to, and the Senate took a recess.

## EVENING SESSION

Mr. HANNEGAN inquired if the resolution relative to ting was not the first business in order The PRESIDING OFFICER replied that it was in order The Senate being about to resume the consideration of the

Mr. BENTON objected. The resolution, he said, had en laid upon the table, and he hoped it would remain there. Mr. SEVIER also stated that the resolution was laid upon the table, and he hoped the Senate would now proceed with

en laid upon the table; it was passed over as unfinished

Mr. SEVIER insisted that it had been laid upon the table nconditionally upon motion made by him.

Mr. HANNEGAN. Then I move to take it from the

Mr. MANGUM. I second the motion Mr. ARCHER. I understand that the Chair has announ ed its decision that the resolution was laid temporarily only

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE. That is dir inctly the understanding of the presiding officer.

Mr. BENTON desired to be informed by the Chair upor

Mr. EVANS rose to address an inquiry to the Chair. Mr. BENTON. I stand upon the floor, sir; I was ad The question was taken on referring the resolution to a sedressing the Chair. With great respect to the Chair, I was mr. CHALMERS then rose, and said that, having voted the resolution upon the table. The Chair is the organ of the against the reference, he desired to state the reason which had induced him to do so. The Library Committee, of which he was a member, were last year unanimously in favor of the its own. The Senator from Arkansas states what his motion

Mesers. Blair & Rives that the compensation pro- what he is doing. Mr. President, it is more than the Senator

Have I said any thing that is wrong, (pursued M. H.) If, I beg pardon of the Senate.

Mr. R. JOHNSON. The Senator is clearly out of order.

Mr. BENTON. I do not call him to order.
Mr. ARCHER. The question of order is made.
Mr. HANNEGAN. Let it be committed to wrking.

Mr. BENTON. Let the words be taken down it writing, Mr. SEVIER. Mr. President, my motion was at first fo recess; and-

Mr. WESTCOTT. I call the Senator from Argan der. There is a question of order pending.

Mr. SEVIER, (after a pause.) Have I leave to proceed Several Senators: "Proceed, proceed!"]

Mr. SEVIER. I regret exceedingly that any motion of mine should lead to a misunderstanding on the part of any Senator. I desired that the Senate should take a recess, and aterwards proceed with the public business. With this view, I moved hat the resolution be laid upon the table. Mr. EVANS. It seems to me that we are getting into ar

excitement unnecessarily. I merely wish, and that vas my purpose when I rose before, to inquire how the Journa reads? Mr. BENTON. There is no journal, sir, until i is read over and corrected; and now I should like to hear it read; for it be not correct, we will make it so.

Mr. DAYTON. This whole debate is out of order. hair has announced its decision upon this question. Mr. MANGUM. I moved that the resolution be taken up. Mr. R. JOHNSON withdrew his point of order; and-The PRESIDING OFFICER repeated the decision of

Chair that the resolution was now before the Senate.

Mr. BENTON. Then I move its indefinite postpor Upon this motion the yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. BENTON. I rise to a question of order. There uestion of order pending.
Mr. R. JOHNSON. Will the Senator be kind enough

nform us what the question of order is?

Mr. BENTON. That information would come as well from he Senator who made the point of order. Mr. R. JOHNSON. What is it?

Mr. BENTON. Ob, ob! Mr. R. JOHNSON. I certainly called the Senator from Inliana to order for certain words used in debate : but I afterwards withdrew the question of order. Mr. BENTON, I renew it. Mr. ARCHER. I call the Senator from Missouri to order

The resolution being before the Senate, the Senator from Mis souri has moved its indefinite postponement. That is nov he question to be decided. Mr. BENTON. Questions of order take precedence over al others. I shall set down in writing the point of order.

Mr. BERRIEN. The call to order has been withdrawn nd it is therefore as if it had not been made. In the mean time the Senator from Missouri has interposed another motion It is now, therefore, too late to revert to the point of order.

Mr. BENTON. Under what statute of that I am precluded from pursuing the joint of order ? Now, Mr ARCHER. call the Senator from Missouri to order

Mr BENTON Well, I call the Senator from Virginia to Mr. ARCHER. will state my question of order. Mr. BENTON. Ialso call the Senator to order, and I wil

Mr. ARCHER.( called the Senator to order first Mr. BENTON. And I called him to order very quickly af erwards. [A laugh.] ... Messrs. BERRIEN and R. JOHNSON rose simultan

state my point of der.

usly to address the Chair, Mr. ARCHER yielding the floor. Mr. BENTON. I have called the Senator from Virginia to order, and I have no sooner done so than he gets up two oth-The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virgini

vill state his point of order. Mr. BENTON. Yes, sir; now we'll get on.
Mr. ARCHER. I understood the Chair to decide that the roposition before the Senate was for the indefinite postponent of the resolution. The Senator from Missouri is unde taking to discuss a matter that is irrelevant to that question

ask the decision of the Chair whether the Senator is not out The PRESIDING OFFICER remarked that the question of order, though withdrawn by the Senator from Maryland, had been immediately renewed by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HANNEGAN said he hoped he would not be condemned by the Senate without a hearing. He would like to examine the indictment before being put upon his trial. If he had uttered a single word that was improper he would willing-ly apologize for it; but he did not think he had. The Senator from Missouri seemed to suppose that he had charged him with being drunk all day. No such thing had ever entered his head. He had never seen the Senator drunk but once, and that was on the night after the adoption of the celebrated expunging resolution. He had always entertained the mo kindly feelings towards the Senator, and had always express such feelings. But he had now no word of kinds would say no more in kindness; he had done with that forever. Mr. BENTON sent to the Chair, in writing, the words used by the Senator from Indians, concluding with the expres-sion, "Gen. Jackson told the truth when he said"—— Fill

up the blank, said Mr. B.
Mr. HANNEGAN. I will do so; when he said the burst ing of the gun on board the Princeton knocked his brains out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER decided that the Senato

The question was then taken on the motion to postpone the solution indefinitely, and it was negatived, as follo YEAS—Messrs. Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Mason, Niles, Sevier, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, West-

ott — 19. NAYS—Mestrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun chalmers, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis Dayton, Evans, Greene, Hannegan, Huntington, Jarnigin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Mil-ler, Morehead, Pearce, Simmons, Upham, Woodbridge, Yu-

The question then recurred upon the amendment pendin when the Senate took a recess, and it was disagreed to as fol

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Benton, Breese, Bright, Butler, Cameron, Chalmers, Dickir on, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Mason, Niles, Sevier, Salle Sturgeon, Turney—21. NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Calhoun, Ciley.

John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Hannegan, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Moretead, Pearce, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbrdge,

Mr. BENTON moved to amend the resolution by adding "Provided, That the amount to be paid for said reporting shall not exceed the highest amount for which Messrs. Gales & Seaton, or Messrs. Blair & Rives, or Mr. Jonathan Ellist, or ce Geaton, or Messrs. Blair & Rives, or Mr. Jonathan Ellist, or either of them, offered to report for in the year 1841, as slown in the report of the select committee of that year, No. 114 of the Senate reports, or shall exceed the amount recommended for the same work in the report of the Hon. Mr. Archer, of May 30, 1842, No. 309 of Senate reports."

After a debate, in which Messrs. BENTON, ARCHER. BUTLER, WESTCOTT, NILES, JOHNSON, of Md., SIMMONS, and CALHOUN took part, the amendment was

disagreed to, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Mason, Niles, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott—17.
NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittender, Design Evans, Greece, Hannesen, Huntipaten Javasier,

len, Davis, Evans, Greene, Hannegan, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miley, Morehead, Pearce, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Wood-ridge, Yulee—27. Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, moved to amend by inserting after the word "morning" the words "the said paper to contain no political discussions, and to be in no way con-

ected with any political press."

Mr. BENTON moved to amend the amendment by addnected with a ng: "Nor shall any part of the money hereby voted be employed in the purchase, establishment, or support of any poli-tical newspaper or magazine, or political periodical of any kind and if any part of said money is so applied it shall be deeme a fraud upon this resolution and shall vacate the contact; and demanded the yeas and nays thereon.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected, as follows YEAS-Messrs. Ashley, Bagby, Benton, Bright, Caneron, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Mason, Niles, Sevier,

Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Mason, Niles, Sturgeon, Turney, and Westcott—15.

NAYS—Archer, Badger, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Evans, Greene, Hannegan, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, and Vulce—27 The amendment, as submitted by Mr. Johnson, of Mary-

land, was then agreed to. Mr. BENTON moved to amend by adding the following: "Provided, That the resolution expelling Thomas Litchic from the floor of the Senate be and the same is hereby rescinded, and that the Daily Union and the editors thereo

seinded, and that the Daily Union and the editors increase be held and deemed to be on an equal footing and have equal privileges with other editors and papers for printing he de-bates of the Senate, any thing in said reseinded resolution to the contrary notwithstanding." After some remarks from Mr. BENTON-Mr. ARCHER said that, when his attention was first called to this subject, it was with him totally a matter of indif-ference; but he confessed that he now took a lively interest in consequence of this long contention in the disposal which the Senate might make of the question under its cossideration. A question of much deeper interest than that of report ing had become involved; they had seen the entire morning consumed by an honorable Senator in an attempt to defeat the ascertained will of the Senate because that will not happen to

be consentaneous with his own. Mr. ARCHER continued his remarks at much length. He

same without amendment, and a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. W. stated that, although he was directed to report the Mr. W. stated that, although he was directed to report the necessity and value of an authentic and perfect history of the Mr. HANNEGAN was called to order by several Senators.

Mr. HANNEGAN was called to order by several Senators.

Mr. HANNEGAN was called to order by several Senators. spoke of the great amount of business of momentous impor-tance which remained to be acted upon, and characterized the proceeding of the Senator from Missouri in relation to this matter as highly improper, if not disorderly. He trusted there was no Senator recreant enough to his duty to give way to the imperious way of the Senator. For one, he would raise his voice in denouncement of the disorderly course of the Senator; and he held himself responsible for what he said, here and elsewhere. He alluded incidentally to the term Re-publican, as applied to the Democratic party. He professed to be as much of a Republican as any man who lived, but he was no Democrat. The very last imputation which he would was no Democrat. The very last imputation which he would wish to have attached to his name was that of being a Democrat. He declared an unappeasable war against Democracy. He abborred it, because he believed it was the worst and most contemptible form of tyranny of which human nature ever had

Mr. BENTON said he would thank the gentleman to ex-

plain what he meant by a peaceable war against Democracy?
Mr. ARCHER I said an unappeasable war.
Mr. BENTON. Oh, is that it? We have heard so much about a peaceable war with Mexico that I was under the impression the Senator intended to carry on a similar war against

Mr. ARCHER. It is a very natural mistake. A peaceable war with Mexico, but an unappeasable war against Democracy.

Mr. BUTLER said he desired to reply to some of the remarks of the Senator from Missouri in reference to the pro ceedings against Mr. Ritchie. He wished to make a p statement of facts-to give a plain narrative of the transaction—that there might be no misrepresentation. Mr. B. then proceeded to state that he had been anxious to afford Mr. Ritchie an opportunity to disclaim all intention of insulting this body—to say merely that the article was an unadvised one. Any thing of this kind would have been satisfactory to him, had he been on the committee he had proposed. With a view to afford him an opportunity to escape, he had proposed the appointment of a committee; and he put it to the friends of Mr. Ritchie at the time, all around him, to know if they would accept the proposition, but was treated with con-temptuous scorn. Cromwell, he said, entered the long Par-liament and said to one, "You are a liar," to another, "You nament and said to one, "You are a liar," to another, "You are a knave," to another, "You are a hypocrite," &c. Mr. Ritchia does not claim the right to come here and call on names, but he does so through his paper. He claims the right to call us knaves, traitors, and every thing that is offensive and are the said and the said an sive, and yet to come here and enjoy the courtesy of the

Mr. B. spoke of the magnificent !- the magnificent !exclamations and outcries about the liberty of the press. He was inclined to believe that this was all a political manœuvre. Well, those who thought proper to launch their little barks on

this stream might do so, but sink they would.

Mr. B. wished to know whether Mr. Ritchie claimed the rivilege of coming and mingling among them, and of calling them, at the same time, knaves, scoundrels, and traitors? I he did, he for one would say, "Nulla vestigia retrorsum." Let the judgment and the sentence stand; he would never

etract it Mr. WESTCOTT said he was one of those Democrats to whom the Senator from Missouri had referred as having aimed a blow at Democracy by the vote he had given for exclud-ing Mr. Ritchie. Now, he had always been, as he thought, a Democrat, and desired to continue in the faith. He wished to know of the Senator where he could find a standard of Democracy. Last session he voted for a resolution reported by the Senator himself, as chairman of a committee, to expel two editors who had used language in relation to this body in finitely less objectionable and insulting than the article com-plained of in the Union. He was not then denounced for estroying the liberty of the press, nor of war on Democracy. He did not see why the same act, for a much greater provoca-tion, should now be charged as an attack on the liberty of the

oress, and an attack on Democracy.

Mr. NILES made some remarks in opposition to the reso ution. He saw in it a scheme for establishing a politica press in this city. The resolution appeared, on its face, to be nothing more than a heap of meal; but, if it were stirred, it would be found that the old cat was under it. [A laugh]

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, desired to know if the Se-

nator meant to charge him with entertaining a design, under cover of this proposition, to establish a political press? Mr. NILES said no; he did not believe the Senator knew any thing about any such design; but he believed there was such a design nevertheless. The minority had been charged with obstinately obstructing the business of the Senate, by their pertinacity and perseverance in their opposition to this proposition; but were not the majority just as obnoxious to the charge for adhering to it? Mr. N. indicated his willingness to vote for taking the yeas

and nays as long as the ingenuity of the Senator from Miss could frame amendments to offer, whether he approved the Mr. SIMMONS favored the adoption of the resolution

The proposition for employing reporters, he said, had always met his sanction, because he believed it would be of great advanhis sanction, because he believed it would be tage; but, independently of that, there seemed, on this occasion, a decided majority in favor of the proposition, and he thought that the majority ought to prevail. This, he believe ed, was Republican doctrine. It was Whig doctrine, he Mr. CALHOUN (who spoke with much difficulty, owing

to hoarseness) rose and observed that he had no agency in this business further than, when asked his opinion, he had sta-ted that he believed it would be of the greatest advantage to have the debates in the Senate reported promptly, fully, and with accuracy. He thought so still. But if he thought the proposition had any connexion with the establishment of a po-The great object, he thought, was to disconnect the reports rom the party presses. The question was then taken upon the amendment, and

was rejected : Yeas 17, nays 27. The resolution was then ordered to be engrossed and read a hird time to morrow by the following vote: third time to-morrow by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun,
Chalmers, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Evans, Greene, Hannegan, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller,
Morehead, Pearce, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge,

and Yulee-47.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Bagby, Benton,
Breese, Bright, Cameron, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston,
Mason, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, and Turney—19.

On the following day, the resolution coming up for its third Mr. BAGBY made a speech in opposition to its pas

which he concluded by saying that he would be content to be placed upon the list of false prophets it, before another session, it were not found that the beneficiary of this appropriation of money would be conducting a public newspaper in Washington by means of the funds thus provided for him.

Mr. HANNEGAN said he felt it due to himself simply to say, again, once for all, that the proposition was introduced by him without concert with any living man, save the reporter whose name was mentioned in it. If the Senator from Alabama, after what had been stated yesterday, meant to persist in imputing improper motives to him in the introduction of the resolution, he hardly knew how to characterize the conduct of the Senator more correctly than by saying that he shamed the place where he sat.

Mr. BAGBY said he was very much astonished at the re-mark of the Senator from Indiana, if, indeed, he could be astonished at any remarks coming for the last few days from that quarter. His respect for the Senate, as well as his own personal self-respect, would prevent him from impugning the motives of any Senator; but, as for shaming the seat in which he sat, if he were disposed to indulge as the Senator from In-diana did, in outbursts of temper, he could hardly equal that Senator in violence of language and manner; and if he shamed the seat in which he sat, it would be in consequence of its

proximity to the seat of that Senator.

Mr THRNEY moved that the resolution be referred to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report thereon. The motion was negatived, and the resolution was then

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. BOYD moved to take up the Senate bill making further appropriations to bring the existing war with Mexico to speedy and honorable termination, (the 3,000,000 bill.) Mr. ASHMUN moved that the Committee rise. Disc greed to: Ayes 40, noes 90.

The question was taken on Mr. Born's motion, and no quorum voted. The committee rose, and reported that they had found themselves without a quorum.

Mr. BOWLIN moved a call of the House, on which he

lso asked the yeas and nays. Mr. PETTIT moved that the House adjourn ; on which motion the year and nays were taken, and resulted as fol-lows: Yeas 42, nays 111. The question recurred on ordering a call, and it was dis-

greed to. And a quorum having appeared, the Committee again re-Mr. DOUGLASS said he proposed that, by common connt, both sides of the House should cease this useless con-

the House, suspend, in regard to this bill, the joint resolution which forbids bills to be sent to the President on the last day of the session.

[Cries of "No, no; no bargains."]

The CHAIR reminded gentlemen that no business or remarks were in order but by general consent. The question was on the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr.

Born) to take up the bill from the Senate. There was now Mr. MILTON BROWN asked leave to present a propo-Mr. PETTIT. I object.

Mr. BROWN. Very well: my object was conciliation; but if gentlemen prefer this state of things, I wash my hands Tellers were demanded on taking up the bill, and being appointed, reported ayes 93, noes 4; no quorum voting.

The CHAIR said there was a large quorum in the House,

ut gentlemen would not vote.

Mr. PETTIT said it was obvious the committee could get o vote: and he asked that they rise and report. Mr. COTTRELL said that when no quorum voted, it was the privilege of any member to have the House counted. This

was the parliamentary law, as stated in the Manual. The CHAIR replied that that question had been examined by him, and that the counting of the House could lead to no practical result; for he could pronounce no motion carried or ejected till a quorum voted one way or the other. He had

no doubt there was a quorum present. The committee now rose and reported that it had found tself without a quorum. Mr. PETTIT moved to adjourn. Rejected : Ayes 77,

Mr. CARROLL moved to suspend the rules to emble him

The CHAIR reminded Mr. C. that the rules were already Mr. CARROLL then moved a resolution, the object of

which looked to the relief of Ireland. [The confusion was very great, and the Chair threatened call gentlemen by name unless order was better preserved ] Mr. CARROLL took an appeal, and demande

The confusion increased, and the Chair called two mem by name, requiring them to leave the open space before

he Clerk's desk. The yeas and nays being taken, the decision of the Chair vas sustained : Ayes 130, noes 4.

Mr. BOYD now, by leave, made a suggestion that the

House agree not to adjourn, but to take up the three million Mr. PETTIT. I object. I move to adjourn, anddemand

The resolution was read.

Mr. PETTIT. I object to its reception.

Mr. BOYD said he meant no undue advantage; it we notion which could be made at any time. The question being put, the resolution was carried : Ayer

No chapman, of Alabama, demanded a count House.
The CHAIR inquired under what rule?

Mr. CHAPMAN said under the parliamentary law. The CHAIR repeated what had before been stated. ["Read the law."]
The Clerk read from the Manual.

The committee again rose and reported that it found itse ithout a quorum. Mr. DOUGLASS proposed that gentlemen should agree now to adjourn, with the understanding that the first thing done in the morning should be to take up this bill, spend fifteen minutes upon it in Committee of the Whole, and then get a

rote upon it. . Cries of "No, no—no understandings." Mr. PETTIT said he objected. He was willing to adjourn but before he would consent to vote the Senate's bill as it stood he would be driven from entronchment to entrenchment til

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Alabama, moved a call of the House Mr. G. W. JONES moved to adjourn. Mr. BOYD demanded the yeas and nays. [It was now 16 'clock. 1 They were taken and resulted : Yeas 60, nays 93.

So the House refused to adjourn. On motion of Mr. McKAY, it was agreed to take up bills

The first was a joint resolution to suspend the rule which forbids bills to be sent between the two Houses on the last day of the session. Mr. PETTIT asked if the question was debatable The CHAIR replied in the negative.

Mr. PETTIT took an appeal and demanded the

om the Senate.

ays.

But the House refused to order them, and the decision e Chair was sustained. And the House agreed to suspend the joint resolution

Mr. HOLMES, of South Carolina, rose to what he believ I to be a privileged question, which was to suspend the rules and instruct the Committee of the Whole to report the Navy Pension bill. A discussion on order followed.

Description of the spirit, the honor, and the spirit is the spi

virtue of the whole army. It was a blow which would ultimately recoil on every man who inflicted it not only, but upon every man in this nation. It was neither more nor less upon every man in this nation. It was neither more nor less than this. a proposition to place civil polity, ay, he might say, civil politics and party politics, in the van of all the honor and all the bravery which adorned our army.

In Europe men were educated for the military profession, and it had been the policy of our fathers to have their armies led by men properly trained to the military art, as well as in civil accomplishments; and yet now, because Gen. Taylor, who had never thought of the presidency, or of running the race to obtain it, but whose whole life had been spent in camps and in the field, who had were victors, and called

all sides of the House should agree to sacrifice their petty po-litical differences and feuds on the altar of their common country, and resist so monstrous a scheme as was now on foot to place a civilian, a politician, over the heads of veteran officers who had rendered the country the most valuable services, merely because they did not happen to belong to the pure unsophisticated Democratic school. Yes; that was the alpha and the omega of their offence. We had been precipitated (he cared not by whom) into a war in which we could not retreat without dishonor, nor advance without a complication of miscrics. Was this a time to place at the head of the national

orces a mere politician who was intriguing as a candidate for the next Presidency?

Mr. H. said when he looked at what was passing around him, he sometimes doubted whether we should have a next President. If gentlemen went on with their disorders, and onducted the public business in the way they were now doing, might well be doubted whether we ever should have another

Mr. GROVER here interposed and reminded the Chair hat the gentleman at the outset had promised to speak but

ve minutes: was not the time up ' The CHAIR replied that the gentleman was in order. Mr. HOLMES resumed and further insisted on the absu ity of appointing a man who had led only party forces in the olitical arena to supersede gallant and veteran officers in the field. Should so scandalous a measure prevail he trusted it God that all the brave and highminded men that now held dis tinguished positions in our army would at once resign an leave the field to this new Earl of Mar.

Mr. H. also adverted to the low state of the finances, an complimented the bravery of gentlemen in voting men and money and pushing on the war, who dare not impose a paltry tax on tea and coffee to meet the expenses of the other sort of patriots were for disturbing the whole country by their Wilmot proviso, and then contrived to make their own peace with the Executive, and escape the responsibility of the onfusion they had set on foot.

Before Mr. H. would consent to disgrace our officers b voting for such a degrading proposition, he would consen voting for such a degrading proposition, he would consent never to see the Congress again, or ever call himself a party man. He knew the time of the House was precious, (and the House that proved it by weating three hours of this area ing in doing nothing,) and he should not, therefore, protract his remarks; but, if it must pass here, he trusted it never would get through the other branch of the Legislature.

Mr. BOYD now moved the previous question.

[Voices: "Well done, Boyd—that's a good speech!"] It was seconded-ayes 67, noes 50. Mr. BOYD thercupon moved to adjourn.
And the Mouse adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1847.

IN SENATE. The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, viz the question on ordering the main question on the motion of Mr. McHenar, that the House recede from their amendment to the Senate bill authorizing an additional number of general officers, i. e. Will the House concur with the Senate in their amendment disagreeing to the amendment of the House au-thorizing the President to designate and assign one of the major

generals to be commander-in-chief of the army in Mexico.

The question was decided by yeas and nays as follows: The question was decided by yeas and nays as follows:

VEAS—Messrs. Abbott, John Quincy Adams, Arnold, Ashmun, Barringer, Bayly, Bell, Milton Brown, Burt, Wm. W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, John G. Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Cocke, Collamer, Cranston, Crozier, Dargan, Garrett Davis, Delano, Dixon, Dockery, John H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Giddings, Graham, Grinnell, Hale, Hampton, Harper, Henry, Hilliard, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Edmund W. Hubbard, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Washington Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Andrew Johnson, Daniel P. King, Levin, Lewis, Long, McClelland, McGaughey, McHenry, Mellvaine, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Newton, Pendleton, Pollock, Ramsey, Ripley, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Schenek, Seaman, Seddon, Severance, Simpson, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Strohm, Thomasson, Benjamin Thompson, Tibbatts, Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, White, Winthrop, Woodward, Wright, Young—82 test, and agree to take a vote on this bill now; and then, in

Tibbatts, Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, White, Winthrep, Woodward, Wright, Young—82.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Atkinson, Bedinger, James Black, James A. Black, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, William G. Brown, Catheart, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Cobb, Cullom, Cummins, Cunningham, Daniel, De Mott, Dillingham, Dobbin, Douglass, Dunlap, Edsall, Ellet, Ellsworth, Erdman, Faran, Ficklin,

Foster, Fries, Garvin, Gordon, Grover, Hamlin, Harmanson, Henley, Hoge, Hopkins, Hough, George S. Houston, Hüngerford, James B. Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Joseph Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kaafman, Kennedy, Preston King, Lawrence, Leake, La Sere, Ligon, Lumpkin, McClean, McDaniel, Joseph J. McDowell, McKay, John P. Martin, Barelay Martin, Morris, Morse, Moulton, Niven, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perrill, Perry, Pettit, Pillsbury, Rathbun, Reid, Helfe, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Russell, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Scammon, Alexa-der D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, Strong, Sykes, James Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tredway, Wentworth, Wheaton, Wick, Williams, Wilmot, Wood, Woodworth, Yost—105.

So the amendment of the Senate was disagreed to. The remaining amendments of the Senate were read, viz striking out the amendments of the House. The question was put separately on each amendment

they were severally disagreed to.
So the House insisted on their amendments.
On motion of Mr. EOYD, a Committee of Conference on the part of the House was appointed to confer with a similar committee on the Senate's part on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill authorizing the appointment of an ad-

ditional number of general officers. THREE MILLION BILL.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Cons in the chair,) and took up the Three Million Bill as it passed the Senate.

Mr. WILMOT moved to add to the bill the clause generally

known as the Wilmot proviso, in the following words "Provided, That there shall be neither slavery nor involun-ary servitude in any territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, drauge, That every person escaping into such territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed out of said territory to the power claiming his or her labor or service.

power claiming his or her labor or service.' Mr. GRAHAM moved to amend Mr. WILMOT's proving by striking out all after " provided," and inserting-"If any territory be acquired by the United States from tended direct to the Pacific Ocean; that is, slavery shall be prohibited north of that line and allowed south of it."

Disagreed to: Ayes 64, noes 96. The question recurred on the proviso moved by Mr. Wil-mor, and it was agreed to: Ayes 90, noes 80.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

Mr. RATHBUN moved the previous question, which was seconded; and the main question was ordered and put, viz:

Will the House agree to the amendment reported by the Committee of the Whole, (the Wilmot proviso?) It was decided

in the negative by yeas and nays as follows:

mittee of the Whole, (the Wilmot proviso?) It was decided in the negative by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, John Quincy Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Ashmun, Benton, Brinkerhoff, William W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, Catheart, Collamer, Collin, Cranston, Cummins, Darragh, Delano, DeMott, Dillingham, Dixon, Dunlap, Ellsworth, John H. Ewing, Foot, Fries, Giddings, Gordon, Grinnell, Grover, Hale, Hamlin, Hampton, Harper, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, Hough, John W. Houston, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Hungerford, W. Hunt, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Kennedy, Daniel P. King, Preston King, Lawrence, Levin, Lewis, McClelland, Joseph J. McDowell, McGaughey, McIlvaine, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Perrill, Pettit, Pollock, Ramsey, Rathbun, Ripley, Ritter, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Sawelle, Scammon, Schenck, Seaman, Severance, Truman Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Starkweather, Stewart, Strohm, Sykes, B. Thompson, Thurmat, Vauce, Vinton, Wentworth, Wheaton, White, Williams, Wilmot, Winthrop, Wood, Wright, and Yost—97.

NAYS—Messrs. Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Bell, James Black, James A. Black, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, Milton Brown, Wm. G. Brown, Burt, John G. Chyman, Augustus A. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Cobb, Cocke, Cottrell, Crozier, Cullom, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargan, G. Davis, Dockery, Bouglass, Edsall, Ellett, Erdman, E. H. Ewing, Foster, Garvin, Gentry, Giles, Graham, Harmanson, Henley, Hilliard, Isaac E. Holmes, Hopkins, George S. Houston, Edmund W. Hubard, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jos. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kaufman, Thomas Butler King, Leake, Leffler, La'Sere, Ligon, Long, Lumpkin, McClean, McDaniel, McHenry, McKay, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Morse, Newton, Owen, Parish, Payne, Pendleton, Perry, Pillsbury, Reid, Relfe, Rhett, Roberts, Russell, Sawyer, Seddon, Alex. D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Robert Smith, Stanton

Mr. WILMOT moved to lay the bill upon the table; which notion was decided by yeas and nays: Yeas 87, nays 114.

The bill was then read a third time.

The previous question was moved and seconded, and the main question ordered to be put, viz: Shall the bill pass?

It was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows: led by men properly trained to the military art, as well as in civil accomplishments; and yet now, because Gen. Taylor, who had never thought of the presidency, or of running the race to obtain it, but whose whole life had been spent in camps and in the field, who had won victory after victory, and added more to the national glory than any other man now living, happened unfortunately to be cursed with the name of "Whighe must be superseded and publicly dishonored and disgraced. Mr. H. said there were times when good men felt that party was nothing, and that country was all. But, if what we read in Greek and in Roman story was true, it seemed as if the time was fast coming in this Republic when public virtue would be a crime, and to have promoted the glory of the Government would but ensure a man's disgrace and prepare the way for his ruin. Surely this was a day when gentlemen on all sides of the House should agree to sacrifice their petty po-

Ligon, Lumpkio, McClean, McClelland, McCrate, McDaniel, Joseph J. McDowell, McKay, John P. Martin, B. Martin, Morris, Morse, Newton, Niven, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perrill, Perry, Pillsbury, Reid, Relfe, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Russell, Sawtelle, Scammon, Seddon, A. D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, Strong, Sykes, James Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbatts, Towns, Tredway, Wick, Williams, Woodward, Woodworth, Yost—115.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, John Quiney Adams, Arnold, Ashmun, Barring r, Bell, Brinkerhoff, Milton Brown, Buffington, William W. Campbell, Carroll, John G. Chapman, Cocke, Collamer, Cranston, Crozier, Darragh, Delano, Dixon, Dockery, John H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Gentry, Giddings, Graham, Grinnell, Grover, Hale, Hamlin, Hampton, Harper, Henry, Hilliard, Hoge, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Washington Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Daniel P. King, Preston King, Thos. Butler King, Lewis, Long, McGaughey, McHenry, McIlvaine, Marsh, Miller, Moscley, Moulton, Pendleton, Pollock, Ramsey, Ripley, Julius Rookwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Schenek, Scaman, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stewart, Strohm, Thomasson, Benjamin Thompson, Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, Wentworth, Wheaton, White, Wilmot, Winthrop, Wood, Wright, Young—81.

So the Three Million Bill was passed. A motion was made to reconsider the vote just taken on the oregoing bill, and the motion to reconsider was laid on the table THE SUBTREASURY

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on e state of the Union. (Mr. Conn in the chair.) Mr. DROMGOOLE moved to take up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disursement of the public revenue. Agreed to.

Some remarks were made by Messrs. SEAMAN and On motion of Mr. McKAY, the committee rose and report-

Mr. McKAY moved the usual resolution to close all debate in Committee of the Whole in thirty minutes after the Committee shall again resume its session; which resolution was The House again went into Committee of the Whole, and

the debate was continued by Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, W. W. CAMPBELL, and others; when ection by striking out the same and inserting : "That an act ntitled 'An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, approved August 6, 1846, be and the same is hereby repealed." Disagreed to.

Mr. JOHN A. ROCKWELL moved to amend the second

section by inserting between the word "payment" and the words "he may be so permitted" the words "or prefers to receive any drafts or notes of any person or corporation as to leave it optional with any public creditor to receive Treasury drafts at par or notes of persons or corporations. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. WINTHROP said that he could not forbear calling the attention of the House to this second section of the bill. It furnished an admirable illustration of the financial policy of

the Administration. The Government was to receive from its debtors nothing but gold and silver or Treasury notes at par; but when it came to its creditors the case was to be changed. If the Government had no gold and silver, and its notes were at a discount, the creditor was to be forced to take the notes at a discount, the creditor was to be forced to take the notes at par, or to go without his payment. The coolness with which this was held out as a positive privilege to the creditor was quite amusing. If the creditor prefers depreciated paper to nothing, (this section provides,) he shall be permitted to receive such paper! To this complexion it had come at last. The Government was to turn banker, to become a grand dealer in paper money, and to be allowed to pay its debts in its own depreciated notes. Thus at last were accomplished the depreciated notes. Thus at last were accomplished the pre-dictions that the Subtreasury system was only a Government bank in disguise, and a bank, as it now appeared, which was to be authorized to commence its career by dealing in a depre-

ciated currency.

Mr. JOHN A. ROCKWELL moved to amend the third section by adding the following proviso:

"Provided, also, That the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy shall not be hereby authorized so issue any of said notes or drafts as a paper currency or medium of exchange in sums of less amount than five dollars each." Disagreed to.

Mr. JOS. R. INGERSOLL moved to add, at the end of

the third section, "And whenever an amount of specie exceeding \$4,000,000 shall be found in the Treasury of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the